BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
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" 6 months	40 00
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" 6 months	20 00

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1865 NO. 93.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—Northern papers of the 23rd are filled with details of news heretofore given, and accounts of recent successes. The entire Union loss at Fort Anderson was between 30 and 40.

The Herald says Gen. Singleton left Washington on the 22nd inst., on a second excursion to Richmond, accompanied by Judge Hughes, late of the Court of Claims. They received passes through the lines from Lincoln. The object of their mission is not stated.

The Tribune contradicts the report, that the French Minister to Washington will not be sent over for the present.

Gold 201.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—Northern papers of the 24th received. Wilmington was occupied by the Yankees on the 22nd.

General Palmer, Commanding in Kentucky, announces that his policy will in no material degree differ from that pursued by Burbridge.

The enlistment of negros will be vigorously prosecuted. No State troops will be allowed.

Memphis telegram says guerrillas are becoming troublesome again on the Arkansas River. It is reported they have burned the steamer Dana and captured the 7th Indiana Regiment.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, the bill repealing that portion of the confiscation act prohibiting the forfeiture of rebel land titles beyond the life of the present owners, was passed by one majority.

A Washington telegram says the Government has reliable advices that the Ram *Olende* has put into Corunna for repairs, which there is reason to believe she will not be allowed to receive. The New Orleans *Times* says the French at Matamoras complimented the Confederate flag, but passed the American colors with contempt.

The Kentucky Legislature refuses to ratify the anti-slavery amendment. Gold unchanged.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—In the Senate the bill abolishing the office of Department Quartermasters, &c., was again considered and the amendment of the House concurred in. Resolutions from the House, responsive to the message of the President, relative to the peace mission, referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

Nothing of interest done in the House in open session.

THE MEETING IN COWETA COUNTY, GA.—A soldier called at our office on Friday and gave us a few facts concerning the "great" war meeting, with a slim attendance, recently held in Coweta county, Ga. He said that only five of the names signed had ever been in the army; that the rest of the gentlemen who assisted in getting up the meeting were occupying profitable bomb-proof positions, and of course wanted the war to go on. This kind of patriotism is altogether too prevalent. The parties who are filled with it lose nothing by the continuance of the war. They want our difficulties settled? Not a bit of it! Othello's occupation would then be gone, and they would be obliged to come down to the level of common people.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

And the same may be applied to the puny war meetings that have been held at a few of the Court Houses in North Carolina. As a general thing they have not been managed by men who ever have or ever expect to serve the country, either in their own person or with their means: they are gotten up and managed by spavined, broken down, bomb-proof politicians, and no good is expected to result from them, even by those who hold them. Not a single man has been put in the army by them, and the only effect produced is the feeling of disgust created against those who are advocating the continuance of a war they refuse to help fight.

GEN. HOKE'S DIVISION.—The Fayetteville *Telegraph* of Saturday says:

A gentleman direct from the front, gives us the first reliable information concerning operations around Wilmington. The city was evacuated by our forces on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock the gunboats of the enemy were at the wharf. Gen. Hoke fell back to the pontoon bridge across North East river, where he formed his line and awaited the approach of the enemy. They advanced on him in heavy force, aided by a number of their gunboats, and compelled him to cross the river and destroy the bridge. The Yankees soon after crossed the river, Gen. Hoke falling slowly back before overwhelming numbers. On Thursday his headquarters were at Burgaw Station, on the Weldon road, 25 miles from Wilmington.

Gen Hoke and his gallant division have covered themselves with immortal glory. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, and though his own loss was heavy, that of the enemy was triple ours.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

[From the Florida Sentinel, published in 1848.]

THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

Before the establishment of this government, and before or about the time that the territory which now constitutes the State of Tennessee was ceded to Congress, the inhabitants of the eastern part of that territory established a government for themselves, and called it the State of Franklin. They adopted a very good constitution, divided into the usual branches of legislative, executive and judicial power. They laid and collected taxes and performed other usual acts of legislation. They had, for the present, it is true, no maritime possessions, yet they followed the common forms in constituting high officers; and their governor was not only captain general and commander-in-chief, but admiral also—so that the navy might have a commander when there should be a navy.

The currency in this State of Franklin became very much deranged. Specie was scarce, and equally scarce were the notes of specie-paying banks. It became necessary to pass what we would call the civil list appropriation bill.

The preamble of the law begins by reciting that the collection of taxes in specie had become very oppressive to the good people of the Commonwealth, for the want of a circulating medium. It recites, further, that it is the duty of the Legislature to hear at all times the prayer of their constituents, and apply as speedy a remedy as lies in their power.

Acting under the influence of these sound opinions, the Legislature of Franklin passed a law for the support of the civil list, of which, as it is short, I have sent you a copy:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from the first day of January, A. D. 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this Commonwealth shall be as follows, to wit:

"His Excellency the Governer, per annum, one thousand deer skins.

"His honor the chief justice, five hundred deer skins.

"The attorney general, five hundred deer skins.

"Secretary to his excellency the governer, five hundred raccoon skins.

"The treasurer of the State, four hundred and fifty otter skins.

"Each county clerk, three hundred beaver skins.

"Members of the Assembly, per diem, three raccoon skins.

"Justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin.

"To the constable for serving a warrant, one mink skin.

"Enacted into a law, this 18th day of October, 1788, under the great seal of the State.

"Witness his excellency," &c.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 22-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, Adjutant

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

JAPANESE LITTLE FOLKS.—During more than a half-year's residence in Japan, I have never seen a quarrel among young or old. I have never seen a blow struck, scarcely an angry face. I have seen the children at their sports, flying kites on the hills, and no amount of intertangled strings or kites lodged in trees provoked angry words of impatience. I have seen them intent on their games of jack-stones and marbles under the shaded gateways of the temples, but I have never seen an approach to a quarrel among them.—They are taught implicit obedience to their parents, but I have never seen one of them chastised. Respect and reverence to the aged is universal. A crying child is a rarity seldom heard or seen. We have nothing to teach them in this respect out of our abundant civilization. I speak what I know of the Little folks of Japan, for more than any other foreigner have I been among them.

Of all that Japan holds there is nothing that I like half so well as the happy children. I shall always remember their alce black eyes and ruddy brown faces with pleasure. I have played battledore with the little maidens in the streets and flown kites in fields with as happy a set of boys as one could wish to see. They have been my guides in my rambles, shown me where all the streams and the ponds were, where the flowers lay hid in the thicket, where the berries were ripening on the hills; they have brought me shells from the ocean and blossoms from the field, presenting them with all the modesty and less bashful glances than an American boy would do. We have hunted the fox-holes together and looked for the green and golden ducks among the sedge. They have laughed at my broken Japanese and taught me better, and for a happy, good natured set of children, I will turn out my little Japanese friends against the world. God bless the boys and girls of Niphon!—*Cor. Home Journal.*

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major R S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of
J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d3tw3t

DR. E. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel, Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H E HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Union Hotel.

Maj H E HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters: West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E E HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon E G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Union Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Margett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

45 x 50 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 16.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ng on or addressing

Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 14-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

FOR HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR A NEGRO GIRL, accustomed to house work and nursing children. Apply at Progress Office. Feb 25 tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

ANY of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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									31						

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R. E. LEE,
General.

Hd'qrs. Armies of the Confed. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 1, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 24-d6t R. E. LEE, General.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $80 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Feb 21-1stm Lessees.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red-skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W F Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr W J Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 22-10t

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Ferrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 26- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the nearest office, county and State to Raleigh, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months.....$40 00
" " Three months.....$20 00
" " One month.....$7 00
Weekly Progress, three months.....$5 00
" " Six months.....$9 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

Sherman.

Neither the mail or telegraph brings us anything from Sherman. We had no mails yesterday from any direction and as the means of transportation seem to be employed exclusively in government business there is no knowing when we shall have any. Sherman is supposed to be making for Cheraw or Fayetteville, but this is only conjecture.

The telegraph may bring us something before going to press.

Charleston—Incidents of the Evacuation.

Now that Charleston is in the hands of the Federals, we are told it is nothing but a heap of ruins, but before its evacuation it was denied that the fire of the enemy had materially injured the place. From the accounts we get it seems that the "negroes" and "citizens of the lower class" remained, while those of the *better class*, blockade runers and wealthy speculators, came out. Many of these latter are healthy, fine looking young men, and though generally very intimate with the provost marshals, and the conscript officers and their guards, are never invited to take a walk to the conscript camp. We doubt not, however, but they are able to pay their way; and those who hold the rod over them are smart enough to make them bleed freely.

The Fayetteville *Telegraph*, of the 24th, has the following concerning the evacuation of Charleston:

An officer who arrived direct from South Carolina, last night, gives us some interesting items concerning the evacuation of Charleston. The evacuation took place on Friday night, and the city was occupied by about 500 Yankees, who landed in small boats, about 12 o'clock on Saturday. All the cotton—some 6000 bales—and the shipping was destroyed, and the guns spiked by the military authorities.

The city is now but little more than a heap of ruins. When the Yankees entered, nearly half of it was in ashes, and a terrible fire was still raging.—The fire originated in two ways: A quantity of damaged powder had been left at the depot of the S. C. R. R. Company, along with a number of other articles. A crowd of negroes and citizens of the lower class had assembled for the purpose of pillage. While there, a boy, in sport, fired a small quantity of loose powder, which, communicating with that in the boxes, ignited the whole, causing a terrible explosion, with considerable loss of life. The immense depot building was blown to atoms and the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining houses. It burned with great rapidity, and extended as far up on King street as the Soldiers' Wayside Home. About the same time a fire broke out in another portion of the city, caused by the burning of the Savannah bridge. This fire was also very destructive, and the two combined extended from river to river. Numerous other fires also occurred in different parts of the city, said to have been the work of the citizens themselves.—All this occurred before the occupation of the city by the Yankees.

Our forces under Gen. Hardee have gone in the proper direction. It is not permissible to state where they are, but they will be found where they are most needed.

A Good Bill.

The following bill diminishing the number of exempts and taking from the President and Secretary of War the power to detail, should have been passed long ago. Wonder if it won't reach those buzzard looking creatures who have been "detailed" to hang upon the heels of honest men and set the spy upon their betters: We refer to persons known as the *secret detectives* of the government? The conscript camp may not get these men, but the day is coming when they will certainly get justice, in part at least:

A BILL TO DIMINISH THE NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS AND DETAILS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1865, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturalist on each farm or plantation upon which there, are at specified times, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed: Provided, That exemptions of persons over forty five years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid, and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they received exemption, by reason of having executed bonds for one year from the date thereof.

Section 2, No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of forty years, and of laborers, artisans, mechanics, and of persons of scientific skill employed by, or working for, the Government, State or Confederate, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artisans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and with the same exemptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act are hereby revoked.

Section 3, That all skilled artisans and mechanics who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed: Provided, That persons whose services, labor or skill may be more usefully employed for the public good at home than in the field to be determined by the Secretary of War, on the sworn testimony of disinterested witnesses, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and names of all persons so exempted or detailed, together with the reason for the detail, shall be submitted to Congress at the beginning of each session.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH.

GREAT REJOICINGS OVER SHERMAN'S SUCCESS!

STRENGTH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

SUPPOSED ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

Through the kindness of a friend we have been placed in possession of a copy of the New York *World* of the 20th instant.

They have heard at the North of Sherman's occupation of Columbia, and the probable evacuation of Charleston and Wilmington, but all this information was derived from the Richmond papers.

On the 19th Stanton telegraphed Gov. Fenton, as follows: "Last night this department received the gratifying intelligence of the occupation of Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, by Gen. Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston by the enemy. Hasten on recruiting to fill up the army, and the rebellion must receive the final blow in this spring's campaign."

Grant sent long dispatches to Stanton, on the 18th, but they were based on information obtained from the Richmond papers.

The following which we find in the *World*, relative to the probable movements and intentions of Sherman, is worthy of consideration:

THE GRAND MILITARY LINE OF THE SOUTH.

Taking Columbia as a center and carefully scanning a well delineated map of North and South Carolina, the course of General Sherman is made almost as apparent as if it was involved in a general order. We know that Gen. Schofield is already operating upon the line of the Wilmington and Manchester road; it is also well known that a large force is advancing from Newbern, in the direction of Goldsboro. If General Sherman should move from Columbia upon the line of railroads which pass through central or western South Carolina and North Carolina he would, at every step, pass farther from his base and line of communication, and be compelled to depend upon his own army alone in an emergency. On the contrary, if he should pass to the eastward upon the line of the Manchester and Wilmington road he would meet General Schofield's column at a point and period most opportune, and united, the army could accomplish most important results. Besides, at Florence, which would lie directly in his path, he could possess or destroy one of the now few arsenals which are held by the Confederacy, and perhaps rescue some of our prisoners who are supposed to be held at that place by the rebels. General Sherman entered Columbia on the 17th. Florence is but eighty-nine miles distant, and General Sherman's advance could readily reach it by Saturday, or Sunday at the latest. The next news from the South may announce the capture of Florence, in which case the direction of General Sherman will be made clearly manifest. From the facts that General Schofield has been sent to the coast of North Carolina with his corps; that General Grant has recently been a visitor to the headquarters of the corps operating against Wilmington, and that there are movements to all the armies, including Meade's and Schofields, all tending toward the dismemberment of the grand line of rebel railroad communication commencing at Richmond, passing through Goldsboro', Wilmington, Florence, and Columbia, we think that the purpose of General Sherman is clear, and that his intention is to occupy and possess every point upon the grand line of railroad communication which may be properly termed the "Atlantic coast route."

The following statement relative to the strength of Sherman's force is no doubt literary true, for we believe that he has every man set down in the estermation:

THE STRENGTH OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, under date of the 12th inst., furnishes the following facts respecting Sherman's strength.

Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth corps, so that Sherman set out at the head of the following force:

Fourteenth corps	12,000
Twentieth corps	19,000
Fifteenth corps	16,000
Seventeenth corps	18,000
Foster's army	22,000
Cavalry	16,000
Total,	103,000

This may be regarded as a large force; but I am happy to say that it does not exceed by one man that number under command of Sherman, though in it are included some ten thousand negro troops, who will remain in the vicinity of Fort Royal, so that the actual number moving northward is a little over ninety thousand, including cavalry. Of this number nearly all the cavalry, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps—in all, from forty-two thousand to forty-five thousand men—passed through or by Robertsville, with a view to striking the Augusta and Charleston Railroad some ten miles to the west of the Edisto river, whence they were to march directly upon the bridge over that stream (which is trestle structure of over seven hundred feet in length), which is to be destroyed, thereby obviating all necessity for a detour to the west, with a view to the capture of Augusta. That place has lost all importance, since its shops and machinery were removed; and the only possible object Sherman could have in paying any attention to it would be to destroy the half mile of trestle-work over the Savannah river. But if he can succeed in cutting the bridge over the Edisto—and from a perfect knowledge of all the facts in the case, so far as developed, I am confident he has done that already—and then those over the Santee and Wateree rivers, near Kingsville, and between Branchville and Columbia and Florence, then there is no necessity for the destruction of that at Augusta; and the three can be laid in ashes with less marching than would be required to reach the Savannah. While these two corps and the cavalry are moving into Central South Carolina, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, and the greater part of Foster's white troops—all infantry, and numbering about forty-five thousand men—are moving slowly, but surely, upon Charleston. They were instructed to cross the Combahee to make no halts; but with no sign of hesitation and indecision to drive the enemy and make him believe that he has met his master; and thus, when it became apparent that he was concentrating in the vicinity of Branchville, to push rapidly on and invest the cradle of the rebellion, and let it have a taste of a little musketry, as well as artillery.

We copy the following leading editorial from the *World* that our readers may see how northern papers speculate as to the present and future movements of Sherman:

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

Columbia, the political capital of South Carolina, has fallen into the hands of the most enterprising of our generals, without a contest.—The easy advance northward from this point will render Charleston, the cradle of the rebellion, untenable; and the confederate troops will be immediately (if they have not been already) withdrawn from it; for the rebels cannot afford to sacrifice a garrison. General Sherman's bloodless march through Georgia was not so surprising, considering the miscalculation made by the rebels sending Hood to threaten Nashville.—They supposed this movement would draw Sherman in that direction, and the country between Atlanta and Savannah was left undefended. But that Sherman's advance northward from Savannah is also unopposed is a fact of another color. View it how we will, it is a striking demonstration of the military weakness of the rebels.—They have, of course, known, ever since Christmas, that Sherman would not keep his powerful army unemployed, for any length of time, as a mere garrison of Savannah. It was certain that he would soon resume offensive operations; it was improbable that he would retrace his steps; and next to certain, therefore, that he would move in a northwardly direction. Why, then, thus forewarned, and with so much time for preparation, did not the rebels confront and oppose him? But the intelligible answer can be given; and that is, that they have not men enough to form two considerable armies; that they cannot oppose Sherman, at that distance, without abandoning Richmond.

We are more and more confirmed in the opinion which we expressed on Saturday, that the immediate policy of the rebels is concentration with a view to deliver a great battle. It is out of the question, with the number of troops they have, for them to attempt to hold several distant, scattered towns and strategic positions. They would thereby expose themselves to be annihilated in detail by ineffective resistance to superior numbers. It is a necessity of their reduced condition that they gather in all their available forces for one tremendous battle, on which they will stake their whole existence as an organized military power.

Including Beauregard's army, the garrisons of Charleston, Wilmington, and Lynchburg, and the troops in the Valley, Lee must have at least one hundred and twenty five thousand veteran soldiers—a formidable army. Against Sherman alone, or against Grant alone, this army, fighting in one body with advantages of ground, might render the result of a hotly contested battle doubtful.

But can such a battle be so fought? Beauregard, as we judge from the imperfect accounts that have reached us, is retreating upon Richmond by the interior line of railroad by the way of Greensboro and Danville. We suppose there can be no doubt of his ability to reach the vicinity of Richmond by this route without molestation. He could not safely take a route nearer the seaboard, as he would thereby expose himself to an attack by Schofield, advancing against him from Wilmington. The rebels suppose that Sherman will advance next on Charlotte; and should he go thence to Salisbury, and thence to Greensboro', the rebel army would be cooped up in Virginia and completely isolated. But we judge it more than probable that Sherman will keep near the coast, and effect a junction with Schofield, as he marches past Wilmington. This would evince more caution in looking to the safety of his army; but, on the other hand, it would leave a way of retreat open to Lee, beaten or victorious, by which he could withdraw from Richmond into the interior of the South. But whatever may be the line of march selected by Sherman in his northward advance, he may count upon a battle some days before he can make a junction with Grant. It is inconceivable that the rebels will not attempt to fight one of our two great armies while the other is yet too far off to be within supporting distance. Lee will more plausibly elect to attack Sherman, and for this purpose will be likely to withdraw his army from Richmond and unite with Beauregard, as the latter falls back. As soon as this movement is attempted, Grant will, of course, avail himself of the opportunity to fall upon Lee's rear and harrass his retreat. If Lee then, Sherman being still distant, makes a skillful selection of ground and gives Grant battle, he attains the main object of his present strategy, which is to measure his whole concentrated force against one of our armies not supported by the other.

The present military policy is on both sides, concentration. We have a great preponderance in numbers and no inferiority in skill. We can be beaten only by being outgeneraled; which is not within the range of probability. Sherman, united with Schofield, would be probably more than a match for Lee's whole army; and if Grant should remain behind his intrenchments and give Lee the advantage of a day or two's march, he might still come up in time to be a troublesome neighbor on the day of battle. The prospect is in the highest degree hopeful and encouraging; but a terribly desperate battle is not far in the future.

We heard yesterday, from a gentleman from Goldsboro, that our forces this side of Wilmington had fallen back to Teache's, 38 miles this side of Wilmington, but this is only rumor.—We know nothing of Schofield's movements, but our impression is that he is moving up on the South side of the Cape Fear, for the purpose of forming a junction with Sherman at Fayetteville, or beyond. A few days must develop the plans of the Federal Generals.

LAWLESSNESS IN CHEROKEE GEORGIA.

The condition of things in North Georgia, as described in the following letter, is just what we may expect in the whole Southern country if the war is to continue much longer. And the lawlessness is caused by desperadoes who belong in Georgia and other Southern States, and the writer confesses that the condition of the people was much better when the Federals held the country than it has been since. There is no remedy for these things but peace, for nothing but the civil law in all its vigor can restore order and safety, and this can come only with a cessation of hostilities. We think it evident that Georgia and some of the other cotton States have about done with the struggle:

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NORTH GEORGIA.

[Correspondence of the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1865.

Having just returned from upper Georgia, a line to you may not be uninteresting. I may not be able to give anything new, so much has been written. I was through the counties of Milton, Cherokee, Barlow, Gordon, Murray, Pickens and the lower end of Whitfield. The general destitution of the country renders it almost impossible to travel. One has to carry his rations for self and horse, or both will suffer in many places.

There is no flat on the Chattahoochee River between Green's Ferry, seven miles below the railroad bridge, and Warsaw. The belt of country from Dalton, from twenty to thirty miles wide, is devastated. Houses are mutilated, fences down and burned, women and children look dirty, ragged and hungry. But, sir, notwithstanding these things, the spirit of the people is not subdued. I talked with an old lady in Cherokee county, who said that there was one thing that Lincoln, Sherman and Grant could never do—"subjugate the South." In many places the people could get along very well if they were let alone. The whole of North Georgia is to a great extent filled with deserters and tories. All of the northwestern counties are subjugated by those calling themselves Confederate scouts. The great body of them are deserters from our army, and many of them have been in the Yankee home guards. I am more than mortified to say so, but the people generally were infinitely better off when the Yankees occupied the country.

The people are ready to testify to the truth of the book that says, "When the wicked rule the people mourn." These scouts are generally made up and headed by deserters from our army.—They are eating up the people's subsistance and stealing their stock. In many counties the people are compelled to suffer.

I know of but two men in northwestern Georgia who are authorized to be there with any commands—Capt. T. P. Edmondson and Captain Benjamin Jordan. They have some good men and are doing good work; but they must soon abandon the country unless some steps are taken to rid it of its innumerable marauders.

Mr. Editor, are the arms of Jeff. Davis, Joe Brown and Howell Cobb too short to reach these thieves and marauders? I might write a week and still you would have but a faint idea of the deplorable condition of the country.

Captain Gatewood has a company of men who are brave, and they have done the Yankees and tories much harm; but they are also a terror to our own people, and on the whole, do us much more harm than good. He makes his headquarters in the vicinity of Rome. Not long since this company divided their captured Confederate money at Elijay. The amount was about $14,000. There was not one dollar of it captured from a Yankee. These divisions of spoils take place every few days. Any one living up there, who has anything, there is no difficulty in getting up some pretext for prawling him.

There is a Col. McCollum, whose headquarters are at Canton, and who claims to have authority to raise a regiment of reserves, who, in fact, has collected together a band of (principally) lawless deserters. It is said that he himself is a deserter. A lady of Cherokee county, the widow of as good a soldier as ever fell on a Virginia battle field, asserts that McCollum's men drove off her stock, and that McCollum required her to prove her loyalty before she could get her cattle.

Sir, it can be proven that this widow followed up her cattle and hunted up her witnesses barefooted over the ice. This is a gallant soldier's protection to the widow of one of the heroes of Manassas, Bull Run, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

Sir, it is heartrending. I spent some ten days in that section of country, and I am sure that there was not a day but what I saw one or more women hunting for stolen stock.

There is a Col. Baker, a deserter from the army, who professes to have raised a regiment, and who is now marauding on Coosawhattie river, in Gordon county. His command is almost wholly made up of deserters—a great many belonged to the Yankee home guards. They do not fight, and don't intend to fight. This class of men have joined these bogus organizations to keep from fighting.

Start out a stealing expedition, and every man is at his post, but meet the enemy, and if you rally one out of every ten you may deem yourself fortunate.

We held an election on the 4th inst., at Tilton, Whitfield county, Georgia, for justice of the Inferior Court. Judge Earnest was there, and paid out about eight thousand dollars to soldiers' families, money appropriated by the Legislature of Georgia. There is a self-styled Captain Colquitt in that county, who has a company of scouts, all of whom are deserters—mostly from the 11th and 8th Texas cavalry. He is himself a deserter from the 11th Texas. Colquitt made what he termed a raid near Tilton, and robbed soldiers' families of about eight thousand dollars of the money paid them by Judge Earnest, besides stealing horses and cattle. They also robbed a widow lady of $180 in gold and silver.

Benj Jordan, of Pickens, is doing good service. Instead of ruining our people, he divides his legitimate captures from the Yankees and tories with them. He is trammeled greatly by the home guards of Pickens. These men now call themselves Brown's militia. Nearly all of them were Yankee home guards.

The said Elias Alford, who was unanimously expelled from the last Legislature of Georgia, is a ruling spirit with this militia. Phil Simmons is the Lieutenant Colonel, and is a good man, but Alfred, Major Harney and others render him powerless. Sir, I have as much confidence in Gov. Brown as any man in Georgia. He is not only willing to do right in every emergency, but he has nerve. I know Governor Brown will do all in his power to relieve the people of Cherokee, Ga. But, Mr Editor, the people must not expect too much of him. The Confederate government has left a very small force at his command.

Mr. Editor, will you not plead for Cherokee? She needs help, and that speedily, or her women and children must starve. Good citizens are brutally murdered and robbed in daylight.—There is no civil law. Law and order are put at defiance.

Will not the Government put some one in command of Cherokee, Georgia, who will force these deserters into the army.

Sir, I have been too lengthy, but I do feel for my home and my people, and for them I plead. I start to morrow for Whitfield again. If there is anything new I may write you again.

Yours, truly, MURRAY.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—House for rent—Apply at "Field & Fireside" office.

$200 Reward—Breastpin lost.

Creech & Litchford—Attractive auction sale.

Clinton Clifton—Notice to young ladies.

See notice of R. H. Hooper, Major and Q. M

NOTHING.—With no mails and nothing to write about, we have concluded to write an article on *nothing*. What is nothing? We have heard it said it was a hole in a stocking, the point of a needle, the antics of a dandy, the pride of a fool, and the boast of a braggadocio; and as an addition to the list we have heard that the girls say it is an old batchelor. We can only add that at present the news is nothing. We once heard of an old Deacon who was very officious in carrying around the hat when a contribution was called for, but he was never seen to put any thing in it himself. On being asked, on one occassion, what he had given, he replied: "What I give is nothing to nobody." This may be interpreted in two ways, but it amounts to nothing at last. With refugees pouring into our City what we shall have to eat will soon be nothing, or a close relative to him; and if martial law is proclaimed we fear it will be absolutely nothing. Nothing, as light as it seems, is sometimes of weighty consideration. Nothing to eat and nothing to wear are serious matters; and nothing to do is doing something for the devil. But we will close the chapter on nothing, with a promise, if no mails come to-day, that to-morrow we will give a chapter on Nobody.

MARTIAL LAW.—There was a rumor upon the streets yesterday that martial law was about to be proclaimed in Raleigh, but we do not credit it. There is obviously no necessity for it now; and the evil effects of it are too plain for argument. The country people would be deterred from bringing any thing to market, and great suffering would be the inevitable consequence—suffering that might lead to very unpleasant results. We cannot think the authorities contemplate any such thing at this time.

The Yankee prisoners have all been sent from the camps near this place to Northeast Bridge for the purpose of being exchanged. Many others from Greensboro' and Salisbury have passed through here for the same destination. All Federal prisoners in North Carolina are to be exchanged, we learn, at Northeast Bridge, a few miles from Wilmington. We presume the exchange will be completed in a few days.

NO MAIL.—The mail train from the west due here at 11 A. M. yesterday, arrived about 4 P. M., but brought no mail. We know not the reason.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE YEAR 1865, A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, in the Eastern Ward of the City of Raleigh. The House is a cottage dwelling with two rooms, with kitchen and smoke-house attached. There is also a good garden.

For further priculars apply at the *Southern Field and Fireside Office*. Feb 28-d2t

$200 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON SUNDAY THE 26TH INstant, either taken from my room or lost between Gales' printing office and the Masonic Hall, a DIAMOND BREASTPIN, containing nine small diamonds in a cluster, with an unusually large sized pin. When last seen it was in a small black case. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Passport Office, and no questions asked. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the Pin will be entitled to the reward. Feb 28-tf

ATTRACTIVE SALE.

(To the Ladies.)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST. AT THE SALES room of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

Bonds and good security, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auctioneers.
Feb 3, 1865.

Owing to unavoidable causes the above sale is postponed until Thursday next. The articles will be exhibited to-morrow and next day in the upper room of our store.

By order of the Administrator.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Feb 28-1t

NOTICE.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO ENTER into a correspondence with some young lady.

Address CLINTON CLIFTON,
RALEIGH, N C
Feb 28-1t*

Office Chief Quartermaster, C S A
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 27th 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJ W. W. PEARCE, for leather and shoes will without delay send to this Office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

R H HOOPER,
Feb 28-d1wwlt Maj. and Chief Q. M.